Alberta Special Waste Management Corporation

1987 ANNUAL REPORT

Alberta
ENVIRONMENT

Office of the Minister

132 Legislature Building, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5K 2B6 403/427-2391

April, 1988

Honourable Dr. D. Carter
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
325 Legislature Building
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2B6

Sir:

I have the honour to present the third annual report of the Alberta Special Waste Management Corporation, which covers the fiscal year ending March 31, 1987.

Respectfully submitted,

Ken Kowalski

Ken Kowalski
Minister of the Environment

Alberta Special Waste Management Corporation
900, 10909 JASPER AVE. EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA T5J 3L9 (403) 422-5029

April, 1988

Honourable Ken Kowalski
Minister
Alberta Environment
132 Legislature Building
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2B6

Sir:

I have the honour to present the third annual report of the Alberta Special Waste Management Corporation, which covers the fiscal year ending March 31, 1987.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert C. Clark
Chairman

Chairman's Message

Since being appointed to the Board of the Alberta Special Waste Management Corporation in January, 1986, and to the position of Chairman in December, 1986 I, never cease to be amazed by the incredible complexity of dealing with the problem of hazardous waste. Most people have been disposing of hazardous waste all their lives, but didn't recognize it as a serious environmental threat. Every family will have some waste such as solvents, old pesticides and drugs. We seldom think of hazardous waste in the context of our own homes. Usually, if we think of the problem at all, it is viewed as one caused solely by large industry.

Industry of many kinds, from auto-body shops to chemical manufacturing, blending or treating firms, have been disposing of hazardous waste in traditional, and I might add, legal ways, seldom recognizing this action as a potential hazard to human health or the environment. Over the last few decades, as we have started to identify the consequences of our waste disposal practices, many companies that generate large volumes of hazardous waste have taken steps to treat their wastes at the point of generation. Unfortunately, not all companies have recognized the need for proper disposal, nor have they had access to special treatment facilities.

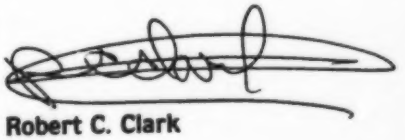
It is expected that a new hazardous waste regulation will be in place before December of 1987. This new regulation will result in Alberta firms being required to take special steps to ensure proper disposal of their hazardous wastes. Providing public information about special wastes will be a priority of this Corporation.

Some businesses are now considering the signing of waste treatment contracts and some have scheduled waste shipments to the treatment centre in advance of the new regulation. For the first time, we are beginning to more fully understand the nature of the hazardous waste problem in Alberta.

Within a year of proclamation of a new regulation, our Board expects to have a far greater understanding of this problem and the further steps that will be required to deal with it. To enable more definitive information to be obtained, the Board authorized the design of a computer model to simulate and optimize the plant operation near Swan Hills. The Corporation anticipates the simulation model will assist greatly in making complex future financial decisions.

The Board extends its appreciation to former Chairman R. Lorne Mick of Innisfail, who gave up his position on the Board to assume the staff position of President and Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, and to Margaret Hanson, who resigned from the Board in October after winning election as Mayor of Swan Hills. Ron McKague, F.C.A., was appointed Secretary to the Board in September of 1986.

The Board was saddened by the sudden death of fellow member Gordon C. Docken, on March 26, 1987. Mr. Docken joined the Board in January of 1986 after many years of involvement in the field of hazardous waste management. He had served as Chairman of the Hazardous Chemicals Advisory Committee and was a member of the Waste Management Implementation Program Task Force. His knowledge and experience will be greatly missed.



Robert C. Clark
Chairman

President's Message

It is gratifying to know that the many years of planning and hard work are going to result in the official opening of the Alberta Special Waste Treatment Centre late in 1987. Planning for this is now underway and it is one of the more pleasant tasks our staff has undertaken.

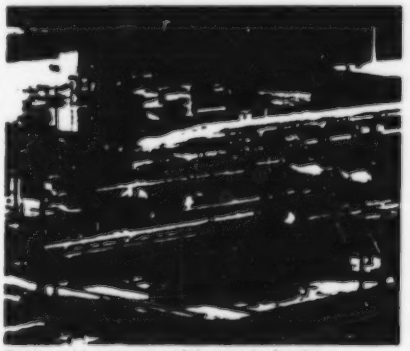
The Joint Venture Agreement for the design, construction and operation of the treatment centre was completed, approved by government and signed on February 5, 1987. This agreement provides for 60 per cent ownership by Bow Valley Resource Services Ltd. (BVRS) and 40 per cent ownership by the Alberta Special Waste Management Corporation. Operation of the treatment centre is conducted by Chem-Security Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of BVRS. Decisions with respect to policy, management, planning and budgets are made by a Joint Venture Board and each owner has one vote on such decisions.

Although the Capital Budget for the treatment centre is becoming firm at just under $50 million, preparation of the 1987-88 operating budget turned out to be one of the more difficult tasks faced by the Joint Venture. This was a first and had to be done in the absence of important facts. It was assumed that a new hazardous waste regulation was forthcoming before the end of the year and that certain processes such as physical/chemical treatment and stabilization would be available sometime earlier. By the end of this fiscal year, it was apparent that some significant delays could be experienced; largely uncontrollable. The incineration testing program is expected to be far longer and significantly more complex than anticipated in September of 1986.

It is essential this testing be carried out in a manner that provides a high degree of confidence to not only Alberta Environment, the regulator, but to all those having a concern. We are now aware that certain essential control equipment has been delayed and at this time, it is expected commissioning of the two rocking-kiln incinerators could be delayed by six to eight weeks. Should any mechanical difficulties be encountered, full operation will be delayed accordingly.

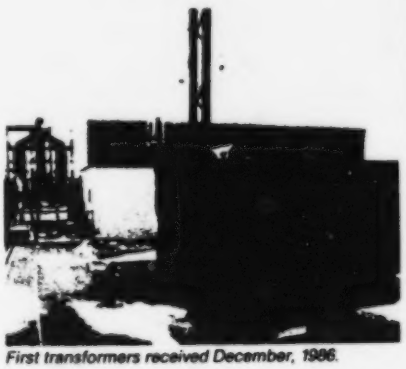
We are frequently asked about treatment centre capacity and the potential for treatment of wastes from outside Alberta. I think it important to explain some of the factors that had to be considered at the time the treatment centre was designed.

Studies in 1979 and 1982 had indicated Alberta might produce 92,000 tonnes to 216,000 tonnes of hazardous waste per year. It was anticipated that as little as 20 per cent to 25 per cent might require treatment at a special treatment facility. The balance of the waste might be treated on the generator's or industry owner's site where it was produced. Some recycling of waste would also take place to reduce waste treatment costs. In addition, it was recognized that this new waste treatment industry would inevitably develop new and better technology. Thus, any design should be capable of incorporating



Designed to accommodate new technology.

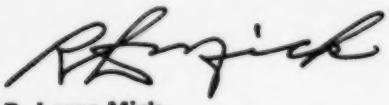
new technology and still be economical. And, of course, we could never be certain of volumes and types of Alberta waste requiring treatment.



First transformers received December, 1986.

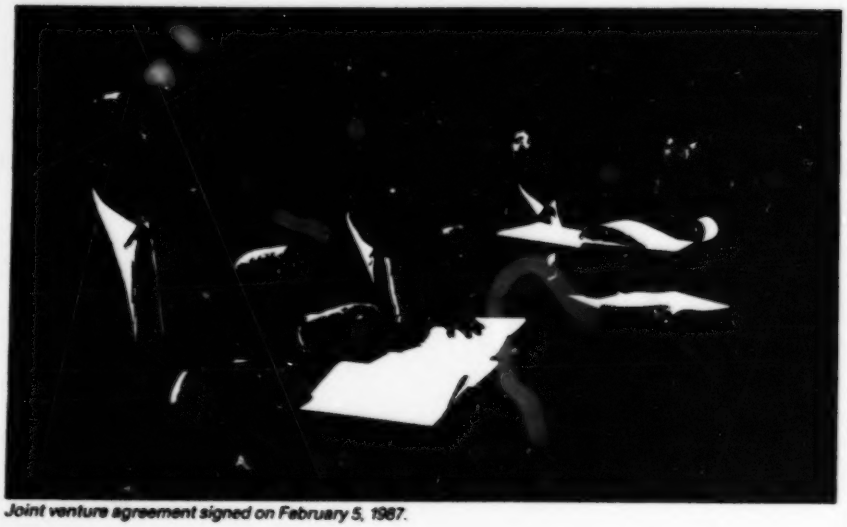
In general, the approach taken was to build an infrastructure of services (administration, utilities, laboratory, deep well) that could accommodate the centre's needs for many years to come. The treatment capacity (phys/chem, fixation/ stabilization and incineration) was kept to a minimum of 15,000 to 20,000 tonnes per year. While this capacity is likely not enough to handle all of Alberta's hazardous waste, the treatment centre design provides for a great deal of flexibility both in terms of expansion and in terms of technological change.

Our government has indicated a reluctance to consider or even to discuss importing hazardous waste from other jurisdictions. The Corporation supports this moratorium on importation. It is essential that we **first** define the Alberta special waste problem and **second**, ensure we have the facilities and ability to deal with that problem safely. If Alberta's needs were greater than or somewnat different from the treatment processes now being put into place we would need time to plan and construct additional facilities. Adding the further complication of dealing with wastes from outside Alberta, at this time, would not be prudent.



R. Lorne Mick
President & Chief Executive Officer

Organization and Administration



Joint venture agreement signed on February 5, 1987.

Following extensive province-wide public participation and public hearings (1980 - 1982), the Alberta government embarked on a unique special waste management plan. As a result of the voluntary siting program, Swan Hills was named by cabinet as the successful community in March, 1984. The Alberta Special Waste Management Corporation Act was proclaimed on April 1, 1984:

a) "To ensure the establishment and operation of sufficient Corporation facilities to deal adequately with hazardous waste that is not being adequately dealt with by other management facilities,

b) to ensure that Corporation facilities are established, operated and maintained in a manner that will protect the health and safety of the public and the environment, and

c) to ensure the protection of the health and safety of the public and the environment following the closure of Corporation facilities."

There have been a number of significant changes over the last year. In May, 1986, the Hon. Ken Kowalski was named Minister of the Environment, responsible for the Alberta Special Waste Management Corporation. In September, 1986, Ron McKague, Alberta Special Waste Management Corporation Vice-President, Finance and Administration, was appointed Secretary to the Board. In December, 1986, Robert C. Clark was appointed Chairman and Board Member R. Lorne Mick, resigned from the Board to assume the position of Alberta Special Waste Management Corporation President and Chief Executive Officer.

Joint Venture Agreement Signed

The Alberta Special Waste Management Corporation (ASWMC) and Bow Valley Resource Services Ltd. (BVRS) of Calgary agreed on February 5, 1987, to form a joint venture to own, operate and manage the transportation and disposal components of the Alberta Special Waste Management System. The operator for the joint venture is Chem-Security Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of BVRS.

The joint venture agreement is a unique arrangement between private enterprise and government. Through ASWMC, an Alberta crown corporation, the government is in a position to allow an investor and an operator from the private sector to participate in the development of a province wide hazardous waste management system. This approach, joint government and private sector involvement, will be considered for the development of the province-wide transfer station and collection system.

The joint venture agreement finalized the private sector and government investment arrangement. BVRS will provide 60 percent of the capital and ASWMC, 40 percent. Income will be shared, based on percentage of capital investment. The owners control the joint venture through a joint venture board comprised of three members from each of BVRS and ASWMC.

While the Alberta Special Waste Management Corporation has a minority financial position in the joint venture, it does have an equal vote on all matters having an impact on the joint venture.

Waste study underway.

The Alberta Special Waste Treatment Centre at Swan Hills, will be the only facility of its kind in Alberta allowed to treat hazardous wastes at a location other than the site where such waste is generated. This exclusivity will remain part of the agreement until 1994 at the earliest. The exclusivity does not pertain to facilities recycling hazardous wastes and is subject to changes in the law. The joint venture is guaranteed a minimum income until or unless certain defined conditions are present. A review of the agreement in June, 1989, is provided for, and changes to the agreement can be requested by government. The agreement can be terminated by either party, from time to time, for causes outlined in the agreement.

Treatment prices will be comparable to those charged in an open competitive market in comparable jurisdictions for equivalent collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of special wastes. Special prices, called market service rates, may be established by ASWMC if it is deemed appropriate. These rates are designed to assist firms that can show they are at a competitive disadvantage with firms outside of Alberta if they must pay open market rates.

Simulation Model Development

It has been recognized by the ASWMC Board that more definitive information on waste volumes in Alberta and actual operating experience will materially affect future planning. To assist in this planning process the board authorized a study of waste treatment processes and the design of a computer model that will allow the operator, Chem-Security Ltd., to simulate various treatment centre throughput scenarios. This study will be useful in determining the economic effect of different waste systems and volumes, as well as the economic viability of the treatment centre. This valuable forecasting tool is expected to be completed early in 1988.

Plant Design and Construction

Construction 67 per cent complete by March 31, 1987.

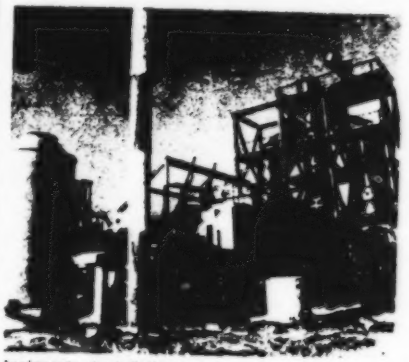
The Alberta Special Waste Treatment Centre is designed as an integrated unit, that is, all components and processes complement one another and fit into the overall operation. A basic concept of the design of the treatment centre is total containment. No wastes or contaminated material, not even snow or rain run-off, are allowed to leave the site.

The initial treatment centre design is for a process capacity between 15,000 and 20,000 tonnes per year. The treatment centre has been designed to allow quick expansion of waste process capacity. The treatment centre has a large infrastructure — laboratory/ administration building, operations and maintenance building, drum receiving and storage complex, organic tank farm, storm water retention ponds, water supply and deep well — which can serve a substantially increased process capacity. This design consideration will afford the treatment centre flexibility when considering process capacity increases or changes in present treatment technology.

Waste Types

Wastes are considered hazardous if they are flammable, reactive, corrosive or toxic. They can be categorized into organic and inorganic. Organic wastes are hydrocarbon based and can be effectively destroyed by high temperature incineration. Examples are waste oils, solvents, paints, pesticides and PCBs.

Inorganic wastes are non-hydrocarbon based and include acids, alkalies, heavy metals and cyanides. These can be treated by various physical/chemical methods, depending on the wastes.



Incinerator Installation

The Incineration Process

The high temperature treatment process consists of twin rocking-kiln incinerators designed by Von Roll of Switzerland and fabricated by Dorcal Industries of Calgary. The incinerators are capable of burning about 11,000 tonnes of organic wastes per year and can handle liquids, sludges or solids, including metal drums.

The kilns will operate at up to 1,200 degrees Celsius, well above the destruction temperature for any organic material. They are designed to achieve 99.9999 per cent destruction of contaminants. Gases and fumes from the kilns are routed through pollution control devices called scrubbers which remove acids and dust particles before being discharged

up the stack. Emissions from the stack will be continuously measured to ensure they meet the strict limits set by Alberta Environment in the operating licence.

The inert ashes from the kilns will be stabilized and buried in the secure landfill.

Waste Analysis

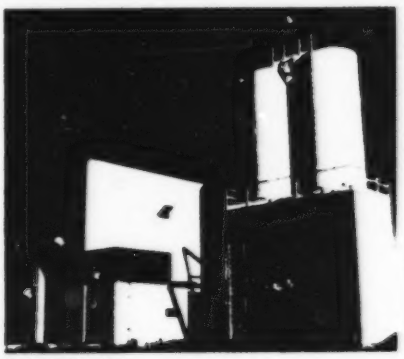
Physical/Chemical Processes

The physical/chemical plant will take inorganic wastes and detoxify them in several ways:

- acid-base neutralization (acid when mixed with bases or alkalies destroys the corrosive properties of both)
- oxidation/reduction (a conversion of materials to less objectionable forms using chemical reactions)
- pH adjustment/precipitation (causing contaminants to form solids and settle out, leaving clean liquid).

After treatment, solids are separated from liquids by a filter press with the filter cake going to the stabilization unit and the liquid going to the deep well.

Capacity of the physical/chemical plant is about 4,000 tonnes per year.



Stabilization Unit

The Stabilization Unit

Treated solids and sludges as well as low level contaminated solids, such as soil, will be given further treatment in the stabilization unit. Here bulk chemicals such as lime and/or fly ash are added to make a concrete like mixture, which can be safely landfilled.

The Secure Landfill

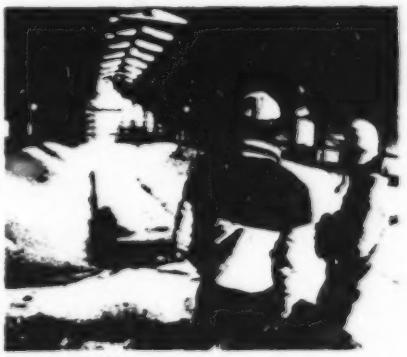
The landfill is excavated in a 15-metre layer of dense clay and will receive only dry, solid, treated material from other processes. No liquids or untreated waste will be allowed. For extra protection, the landfill is lined with a thick plastic sheet and has a system to collect and remove any liquids. During operation, the landfill is covered with a moveable building to keep out the rain and snow. When it is filled, the landfill cell is sealed and covered with clay.

Monitoring wells around the landfill will detect any leakage. These wells will be kept in operation long after the cells are closed.

The Deep Well

The treatment centre will use deep well injection for treated liquids from other processes and the incinerator scrubbers. Storm water run-off and truck wash water is also sent to the deep well. No toxic liquids will be injected.

Waste water is deposited into a brine formation approximately 2,000 metres below the surface, which is well below any useable water aquifers. Pressure in the formation is measured frequently and testing for leaks in the well casing is carried out on a continuous basis. The process is similar to the method used by the oil and gas industry for disposal of oil and gas well waste fluids such as salt water.



Secure Landfill

Site Activities April 1986 - March 1987

Special marine-type containers for waste transportation.

During **April**, work continued on the detailed design of a number of waste treatment processes such as the stabilization unit, the drum handling facility and the incinerators. While some site work was slowed by weather conditions, the sewage treatment plant and utility lines were installed. Tenders were called on the operations and maintenance building.

In **May**, further work was done on the retention ponds, as well as grading and compaction of the central treatment centre area. Detailed design of, and inquiries about equipment continued.

The on-site laboratory was completed in **June**, and electricity and utilities were provided to the administration building. The contract for the operations and maintenance building was awarded. Work continued on the design of the incinerator, landfill, physical/chemical treatment plant and tank farm.

By **July**, the administration building was completed, as were the pilings and foundation for the operations and maintenance building. The designs for the landfill, stabilization unit, physical/chemical treatment plant and tank farm were approved for construction.

During **August**, a critical path schedule for the incinerators was developed. The retention ponds were completed as was the excavation for the first landfill cell. The steel for the operations and maintenance building was erected.

September saw work on the landfill cell finished. Structural components were erected for the bridge crane and foundations put in place for the stabilization unit. Fabrication of the incinerators was underway in Calgary. In Swan Hills, construction was begun on 18 single-family dwellings, to house treatment centre staff.

By **October**, overall treatment centre construction was 28 per cent complete. Tenders were received and orders placed for marine-type shipping containers and trailer units. Design continued on the drum processing unit.

In **November**, the transformer processing unit was commissioned and the first transformers arrived on site for treatment. Major components of the incinerators arrived from Calgary.

In **December**, the completed stabilization building was turned over to the operator. Erection of the incinerator building was well underway. By this time there were on average 80 workers on site and construction was 40 per cent complete.

By **January**, the treatment centre was 58 per cent complete. Installation of the incinerator refractory was underway and fabrication had begun on 40 shipping containers.

During **February**, contracts were tendered for finishing work such as insulation, instrumentation and painting. Work continued on the incinerator refractory.

During **March**, the incinerator piping and instrumentation were being installed. By the end of the fiscal year, there were on average 95 workers on site and overall construction was 67 per cent complete.

Corporation Activities

Environmental monitoring program has been established.

Transfer and Collection System

It is estimated that between 80 to 85 per cent of the hazardous waste generated in Alberta requiring treatment at Swan Hills will be produced by large volume generators who will find it practical and economical to have their wastes delivered directly to the treatment centre. The balance would then require access to some facility where wastes could be collected until there could be sufficient volume for a full load to Swan Hills. Based on population distribution, it is anticipated that about half of this waste stream, or 7.5 per cent, will come from the Edmonton and Calgary areas, with the balance distributed throughout the province. The Alberta Special Waste Management Corporation expects to address the collection of these wastes with interim transfer stations in the Calgary and Edmonton areas in late 1987 or early 1988.

Siting of permanent transfer stations and collection centres will not commence until detailed information is available regarding waste streams in the various regions of Alberta.

In the meantime, Chem-Security Ltd. will, where necessary, arrange for a scheduled pick-up service for the province that could lead to the establishment of a more sophisticated network.

Treatment Site Services

Construction of the access road into the Alberta Special Waste Treatment Centre near Swan Hills is expected to be complete by the end of August and various paving options are being considered in preparation for a fall, 1987, opening of the treatment centre. It is anticipated that power to the site may have to be upgraded to ensure reliability of service, especially during peak hours.

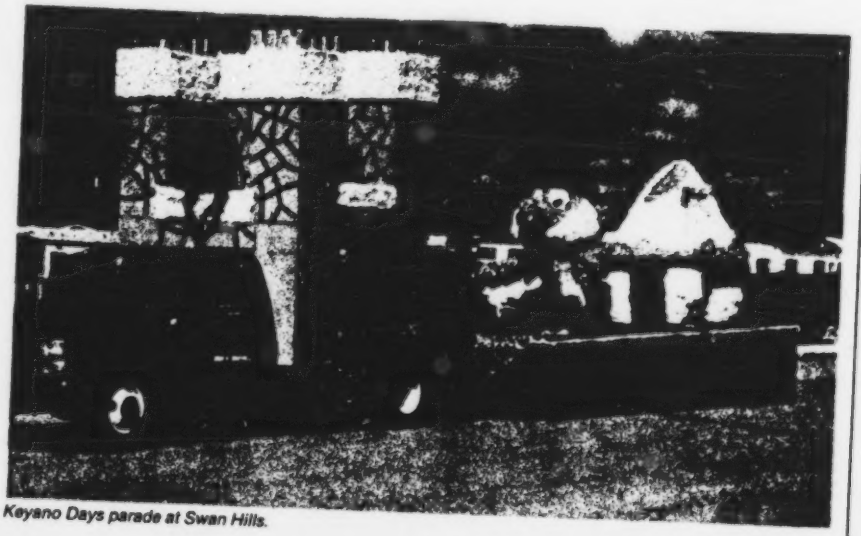
It was fortunate that a prolific aquifer was found on site, at a depth of 300 feet. This should provide the treatment centre with all its water requirements.

Environmental Monitoring

Ensuring the maintenance of environmental quality is a key responsibility of the Alberta Special Waste Management Corporation. A detailed, sophisticated environmental monitoring program was established. The program is based on a profile of the natural environment, arrived at through an exhaustive program of environmental studies.

Through contracts to several Alberta-based research firms, the Alberta Special Waste Management Corporation collects data on a full range of environmental parameters: air, groundwater, surface-water, benthic fauna, fish, soil, vegetation, and small mammals. Baseline data reports received by Alberta Special Waste Management Corporation beginning in July, 1986, provide the standards from which environmental monitoring programs can be directed following start-up of the treatment centre.

Communications and Community Relations



Keyano Days parade at Swan Hills.

With the construction of the Alberta Special Waste Treatment Centre well underway near Swan Hills, the Alberta Special Waste Management Corporation addressed the question of public relations activities for 1986 and beyond. Communication is at the core of the Corporation's mission. Without the understanding and co-operation of government, industry, municipalities and the general public, the Corporation will be unable to accomplish its key objective: the establishment of a province-wide hazardous waste collection, transportation and disposal system.

From the time the site was selected, the focus of the communications and community relations programs has been on the Swan Hills area. Information was provided to local residents through public meetings, as well as ongoing communication through a liaison committee which had access to detailed planning documents. Regional issues have been addressed quickly and openly by the Corporation. Swan Hills residents have also received the ASWMC newsletter on a regular basis. It is the belief of the Corporation that most residents in the Swan Hills area have a clear understanding of the function and the proposed operations of the treatment centre.

The time has now come to place greater emphasis on a province-wide communications program. To accomplish this, a mass-media awareness campaign was developed. Called "Alberta Has A Better Way", the campaign will be launched in the fall of 1987. It will use television and newspaper advertising, accompanied by a brochure and a toll-free "Waste Line" which will provide callers with further information about the handling and disposal of hazardous wastes.

The Corporation newsletter is being reformatted and will appear in the spring of 1987 as a tabloid called Collections. Collections will be issued on a quarterly basis and will serve to provide Albertans with information on hazardous waste management in the province.

Over the last year, presentations by ASWMC staff were made to the Alberta Newspaper Editors Association's annual meeting in Barrhead, the City of Edmonton Waste Management Seminar, the Canadian Electrical Association in Edmonton, the Alberta Chamber of Resources in Edmonton, the Joint U.S. - Canada Workshop on Incineration Research in Vegreville, the Strathcona Industrial Association in Edmonton, the Canadian Association of Recycling Industries in Edmonton, and to the Town Council of Barrhead.

Papers were presented to the Consortium of Hazardous Waste Siting Authorities in St. Paul, MN, the Air Pollution Control Association Conference in Minneapolis, MN, and the American Public Works Association Conference in New Orleans, LA.

The Alberta Special Waste Management Corporation was represented at Keyano Days in Swan Hills, participated in Environment Week and at the Alberta Urban Municipalities Association annual meeting in Edmonton.

Financial Statements

Auditor's Report

To the Members of the
Alberta Special Waste Management Corporation

I have examined the balance sheet of the Alberta Special Waste Management Corporation as at March 31, 1987, and the statement of revenue, expenditures and retained earnings for the year then ended. My examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests and other procedures as I considered necessary in the circumstances.

In my opinion, these financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Corporation as at March 31, 1987, and the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with the disclosed basis of accounting, considered appropriate in the circumstances, as described in Note 2 to the financial statements applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Donald D. Salmon

Edmonton, Alberta
July 31, 1987

C.A.
Auditor General

Balance Sheet

As at March 31, 1987
(thousands of dollars)

		1987	1986
Assets	Current:		
	Cash (Note 3)	**$11,661**	$ 6,029
	Accounts receivable	**15**	39
	Prepaid rent	**—**	7
		11,676	6,075
	Investment in joint venture (Note 4)	**12,840**	3,555
	Fixed (Note 5)	**4,746**	4,039
	Other	**—**	665
		$29,262	$14,334
Liabilities and Equity	Current liabilities:		
	Due to joint venture	**$ 740**	$ 2,267
	Accounts payable	**98**	575
	Holdbacks payable	**—**	79
	Security deposits	**1,473**	16
		2,311	2,937
	Equity:		
	Equity in joint venture	**12,840**	3,555
	Equity in fixed assets	**4,746**	4,039
	Retained earnings	**9,365**	3,803
		26,951	11,397
		$29,262	$14,334

The accompanying notes are part of these financial statements.

Statement of Revenue, Expenditure and Retained Earnings

For the Year Ended March 31, 1987
(thousands of dollars)

		1987	1986
Revenue	Grant from the Province of Alberta, General Revenue Fund	**$18,660**	$ 9,445
	Interest earnings	**689**	612
	Other	**1**	4
		19,350	10,061
Expenditure:	Joint Venture:		
	Investment	**9,285**	3,555
	Contributions to operations, net (Note 6)	**2,259**	—
	Administration:		
	Acquisition of fixed assets (Note 5)	**707**	3,729
	Salaries and employee benefits	**367**	408
	External consulting services	**196**	374
	Supplies and services	**64**	55
	Other	**96**	131
	Collection and storage operations:		
	Occupancy	**373**	332
	Contract services	**262**	648
	Repairs and maintenance	**58**	91
	Other	**121**	63
		13,788	9,386
	Excess of revenue over expenditure	**5,562**	675
	Retained earnings at beginning of year	**3,803**	3,128
	Retained earnings at end of year	**$ 9,365**	$ 3,803

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 1987

Note 1 Authority

The Alberta Special Waste Management Corporation operates under the authority of the Special Waste Management Act, Chapter S-21.5, Statutes of Alberta 1982.

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies and Reporting Practices

a) These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles except as follows:

(i) the cost of fixed assets is expensed in the year of acquisition. Fixed assets are also shown on the balance sheet at cost with a corresponding credit to equity in fixed assets.

(ii) the investment relating to participation in the joint venture is expensed in the year incurred but is also included on the balance sheet as investment in joint venture with a corresponding credit to equity in joint venture.

b) The investment in the joint venture is recorded at cost which is represented by the net contributions of the Corporation to the joint venture.

c) A statement of changes in financial position has not been provided as disclosure in these financial statements is considered to be adequate.

Note 3 Cash

Cash consists of deposits in the Consolidated cash Investment Trust Fund of the Province of Alberta.

Note 4 Investment in Joint Venture

The Corporation has a 40% interest in a joint venture to establish, own, operate and maintain a part of the Alberta Special Waste Management System. The investment in the joint venture is summarized hereunder:

	1987	1986
	(thousands of dollars)	
Balance at beginning of year	$ 3,555	$ —
Investment	9,285	3,555
Balance at end of year	$12,840	$3,555

Note 5 Fixed Assets

Fixed assets consist of the following:

	Balance March 31, 1986	Additions During Year	Balance March 31, 1987
	(thousands of dollars)		
Swan Hills Facility:			
Access road	$2,738	$420	$3,158
Utilities	1,043	124	1,167
Deep well lease	90	—	90
Land	74	—	74
	3,945	544	4,489
Furniture and equipment	69	5	74
Leasehold improvements	25	158	183
	$4,039	$707	$4,746

Note 6 Contributions to Operations, Net

Under the terms of the joint venture agreement, the Corporation agrees to pay an amount which provides the joint venture's partners an agreed rate of return. The Corporation's share of this amount is netted against the contributions.

Note 7 Guarantee

The Corporation and its joint venture partner have jointly and severally guaranteed payments of the joint venture arising from sub-leases of certain properties from two separate corporations. The total amount of the guarantees is approximately $7 million.

Note 8 Administration Expenses

Head office premises and basic office furnishings are provided by the Province of Alberta. These assets and certain administrative services are provided at no charge and accordingly are not reflected in these financial statements.

Note 9 Comparative Figures

The 1986 figures have been reclassified where necessary to conform to 1987 presentation.

Note 10 Approval of Financial Statements

These financial statements have been approved by the Members of the Corporation.

Alberta Special Waste Management Corporation

Board Members

Robert Clark
Chairman, Carstairs

William J. Mooney
Vice-Chairman, Calgary

Bert M. Huffman
Edmonton

William K. Ross
Calgary

Ronald E. McKague, F.C.A.
Secretary to the Board

Officers and Staff of the Corporation

R. Lorne Mick
President and Chief Executive Officer

Kenneth J. Simpson
Senior Vice-President,
System Development and Operations

Jacqueline B. Champion
Vice-President, Communications

Ronald E. McKague, F.C.A.
Vice-President,
Finance and Administration

Dr. Jennifer McQuaid-Cook
Corporation Planner

Sandra E. Bishop
Secretary to the Corporation

Judy J. Augustin
Receptionist

Swan Hills Local Citizens Committee

Bob Wilson
Chairman

Marcie Giroux

Allan Gray

Memberships

Air Pollution Control Association
Better Business Bureau, Edmonton
Chamber of Commerce, Edmonton
Chamber of Commerce, Leduc
Chamber of Commerce, Swan Hills
Consortium of State Hazardous Waste Siting Authorities
Governmental Refuse Collection and Disposal Association
Hazardous Waste Treatment Council (Associate)
National Solid Waste Management Association
Nisku Industrial Park Association
Pacific Basin Consortium for Hazardous Waste Research

Corporation Office:

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Edmonton, Alberta
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(403) 422-5029

Site Description

Location:	10 km north of Swan Hills on Highway 33 and 9 km east; within the Coutts River Basin
Legal description:	W½-6-67-8-W5
Total site size:	320 acres (one-half section; or 130 hectares)
Buffer size:	½ mile (.8 km) all directions
Total site and buffer:	3 sections
Cleared area for site:	23 acres (9.2 hectares)
Elevation:	1 080 metres
Groundwater:	Water table is approximately 50 metres below the surface.
Ecology:	Boreal forest
Geology:	Glacial moraine deposits form a dense and highly impermeable material overlying sedimentary bedrock (viz.) Till 4.3 m - 16.2 m Silt 2.6 m Shale 27.4 m - 35.6 m Sandstone 24 m - 38 m Shale 91 + m
Hydrology:	There are no surface waterways. One mile south a seasonal creek feeds the Coutts River.